THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4. "The Union and the Government." The Cincinnati Commercial, under the above caption, attempts to criticise the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, in which the war power of the President is necessarily and most ably discussed. It quotes the following paragraph from that opinion as a text for its

"The rebellion itself did not originate in an at tempt, as we have read its history, to overthrow the Government of the United States, and is not now ostensibly prosecuted for that purpose. The rebellion consists in an attempt, if we have read aright, to withdraw a certain portion of the people and territory from under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States-to divide the Union, leaving the North under the existing Government, and placing the South under a newly created Government."

This statement is true. During the five months succeeding the Presidential election of 1860, the leading Republican press expressed an entire willingness that the dis entistied States-the States now in rebellionshould separate from the Union. The New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, the Buffalo Express, the Indianapolis Journal, and even the Cincinnati Commercial were most decidedly in favor of a division of the Union, "leaving the North under the existing government, and placing the South under a newly created gov ernment" Not one of these papers then even mooted the idea, that a separation of one or a dozen States from the Umon would "over-Government of the United States." These organs of the Republican party now so herce for a vigorous prosecution of the war to preserve the life of the nation or government, then attempted to demonstrate the advantages of a division of the Union to the North. If we recollect aright, all the papers we have named regarded the loss of a dozen States a less calamity than civil war; and they have repeatedly stated that all the now rebel States asked was to be let alone, to be permitted to dissolve their connection with the Union in peace. It is also a matter of history that the Confederate in the hands of the binder. Congress has ordered States, after the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution, sent Commissioners to to Washington to agree upon terms of separation, and they were instructed to negotiate upon the bash of an equitable division of the public property and the public indebtedness, "leaving the North under the existing government and placing the South under a newly created government." and the papers now so fiercely "unconditional Union" were willing to let the dissatisfied States depart upon these conditions It is most absurd to argue that the loss of a portion of its territory from whatever cause destroys the existing government. The history of our own nation relutes this fallacy. The separation of the colonies from the British crown, and that too by force, did not destroy the then existing government of Great Britain Although by the revolution she lost one of her brightest jewels. yet Great Britain retained the same identity. power, and even vigor that she possessed before that event. The people of the colonies not only rebelled against British rule, but left the jurisdiction of the British Government, divided the Union, leaving Great Britain "under its existing government," and "placing the" colonies, "under a newly created government." We do not apprehend, nor can any sensible man, that the existing Government of the United States would be overthrown even if the rebel States should succeed in securing their independence. They have in fact been separated from us about three years; yet the government of the United States is not overthrown. Its territory is lessened, but the existing government

Unite | States? Taxation and Credit.

overthrow the Government of the United States.

consented to a peaceable separation of the States,

and is not ostensibly prosecuted for that purpose.

In the very beginning of this war, we, in common with the Democratic press in general, urged immediate and heavy taxation as the only real party in power feared prematurely to awaken the people to a sense of the heavy burdens which this war necessarily must impose, and they failed to tax adequately to the demands of the occasion. Then, prompt taxation would have prevented the rapid accumulation of debt and the exhaustion of our tax paying espacity simply to meet the accruing interest on debt. Now, when taxation can do little except to satiste the moth of debt which is esting out our substance, the abolition journals begin tardily to clamor for more taxes. Thus, the Tribune now says:

"But taxes are yielding less than one hundred millions per annum, instead of the one hundred and fifty millions expected. There must have been a great falling off in the consumption of whisky and other stimulants under this law, or else our distillers contrive in some way to chest the Government. The income tax is not nearly so profitable as it should be. There should be nearly or quite one thousand millions of meome to pay this tax; but it seems there is not. Congress should try to make its requirements of re-

turns more stringent in this respect But the heavier the taxes are made upon mere luxuries, the more their consumption will be lessened and the expected income from them be diminished, thus easting the burden more and more largely upon the property of the country and the very necessaries of life which all must consume. These empiries in State affairs are too late in their application of their now compara-

tively valueless pecific. . The New York Times also says:

"We must pay more of our current expenses. out of our means, and less of them by borrow ing, if we mean to preserve our credit. If we go on raising loans at the same rate as during the last two years, during two years more, we shall certainly bring on a crisis such as nobody would like to contemplate, and no dexferity in the management of our finances would be of the slightest use in warding it off. Every scheme that does not involve a large amount of taxation, is simply either a postponement, or the conversion of one evidence of indebtedness into another evidence of indebtedness. The debt is not reduced by it in the least, or the payment of either interest or principle made one particle easier. And although it seems most probable that the war will be over within the preent year, we have no right to calculate on this, either in arranging our financial or our mil itary affeirs As long as the war is actually going on, all calculations as to the time when it will end, or the way in which it will end, are too vague and too uncertain to furnish any second sistent with safety or honor is to tax and raise help to settle them,

men as if the struggle were to last two or three

Avel all this is very good talk; but the froutie now is to devise the ways and means "to pay" more of our current expensed

PROM WASHINGTON.

Plans of the Rebels for the Spring Campaign-Startling Revelations in Gen. McClellan's Report-How the Southern People are to be Despoiled of their Homes.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, January 29.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, made the astounding statement in the House vesterday, that the rebels enough to break through the Union lines, and to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil. Mr. Schenck is very much in the dark, and he has a very confused idea of the real military strength of the rebels, or of their designs for the campaigns of 1864. It is curious, too, to contrast the atterances of Mr Schenck to day, with what he said, and with what his fellow Republicans said, two years ago. Two years ago Mr Schenck and his fellows declared that the backbone of the rebellion was broken, and that the rebellion was on its last legs, and that, in six months more. every vestige of rebellion would be crushed out. Well, here we are, close to the end of the third year of the war, and now what does Mr. Schenck say? Why, that the military power of the rebels is so great that they are going to invade the North a second time, next summer! Mr. Schenck is right this time, but he has not told half the truth The simple fact is, as we will prove to our cost when the spring campaign opens, that the Confederates will have a far more effective military force in the field by next March than they have ever had before. I have seen several very intelligent men from the South, quite recently; and I am convince i from their accounts that the South will have 500,000 troops, actual effectives, for the spring campaigns. My informants all agree in this: that the operations of the Confederates will be divided, first, to the recovery of Chattanooga, Knoxville and East Tennessee, for which purpose Gen. Johnston will have 150,000; that this will not be attempted by assuming the offensive at first, but that General Johnston will retire toward Atlanta, intending to draw Gen. Grant after him into the interior, and to defeat the latter there, and then return and take possession of the points named; second, to the invasion of the North, to which task another 150,000 troops are assigned; third, to the defence of Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah

Gen. McClellan's report is now printed, and is the printing of a very meagre number of copies. But I was informed last week by a leading New York publisher, that he intended to issue an edition of 50,000 copies, in a neat and attractive form, immediately. In this way the public at last get hold of this remarkable docu-

I need not say that its revelations are most startling. That your readers know already. No. administration in England could live a single day after such damning proof of its guilt towards a heroic army had been made public. That the Army of the Potomac and its noble commander were deliberately sacrificed in order to gratify the malignity of Lincoln, the obstinacy of Stanton, and the contemptible jealousy of Halleck, no one can doubt after reading, not this report merely, but the official dispatches which it contains. The publication of this report ought to be sufficient to make its illustrious author President of the United States; and doubtless it would do so, a Tree election were allowed next November. For the people will contrast the wise statesmanship of Gen McClellan, as indicated in his letters, with the shallow nonsense of the wretched rail splitter whom familieism placed in a position for which he is so utterly unfitted. In the language of a leading journal, which has hitherto supported the administration: "In this report we see the well considered counsel of a far sighted soldier turned from its purpose by trashy little epistles constructed upon the model first furnished by a Jack Bunsby. 'If your plan is better than my plan, then my plan is worse than your plan,' says the President chosen to rule over thirty millions of people 'If so be that this ship's gone down,' says Jack Bunsby, 'why so; but if so be that this ship arn't gone down, why so also.' And Jack Bunsby's nonsense is the

A nice little plan for stealing the homes and furniture of the Southern people, as well as their barns, granaries and cattle, has been cunningly introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wilson, of remains in all its vigor and power to the States nomesteads to persons in the military service." which adhere to the Union. The paragraph we This bill provides that all hands in the Southern | have quote: from the opinion of the States, with certain unimportant exceptions, shall be deemed "unappropriated public lands," Court, to which the Republican press now under the operation of the confiscation act, and object, is correct in every respect. The rebellion did not 'originate in an attempt "to the homestead law, by any officer or soldier, black or white, who shall have served two years during the present rebellion; the houses and buildings erected on the lands, with their con-The war would never have been commenced if tents, to go with the bands themselves. The de the Government of the United States would have sign and purpose of this bill shows plainly the object of the Republican party in prolonging the war. The leaders of that party are already and to day the existing government could have provided for, in the way of fat contracts, offices, peace if it would recognize the Independence of and for more than a year past they have been promising the rank and file of their party the Southern Confederacy. Can it be denied that, at the end of the war, each man should ing earnestness and solemnity. then, id the innguage of the Court, that "the have a snug farm in Alabama, or Georgia, or rebellion consists in an attempt to withdraw a Virginia. It is in order to fulfill this promise that this atrocious bill is now brought in by quirements. The redemption of the pledge is ceroin portion of the people and territory from Senator Wilson. Suppose a Southern man how demanded. If they are not able or willing under the jurisdiction of the Government of the was President, and that Southern men controlled the action of Congress, would not the whole close the contest, if it be prosecuted for the purworld ring with indignation if a bill were passed poses proclaimed by Congress and the Administo confise the estate of Northern men and tration at its commencement confer them upon Southern soldiers? Surely the be sione by the North.

less nonsensical of the two."

means of sustaining the public credit. But the confiscation act, which was made in the House, on the 26th igst, by Fernando Wood, was an tioned arguments of Duilel Webster than any thing that has been beard in Congress for a long time. It was literally unanswerable, and it will remain unanswered Nor was that part of Mr. Wood's speech, which enforced the expediency of bringing the war to a close less worthy of ad-

The Past to the Present. It the events of the past three years have clous that the party in power have operated proved nothing else they have demonstrated the fraudulently under the conscription law to gratify utter absence of sagacity on the part of the Re- partisan animosities, to shield their own adhepublican leaders and journals. From the "ar- rents, and to obtain partisan advantages in our tificial excitement" and "nobody hurt" of Mr. elections. The Presidential campaign has Lincoln-from the "ninety days" settlements of opened is fact, although the candidates are not Mr Seward-from the confidence of the Tribune nominated, and partisan feeling is intense and and Times that the renels long since would have bitter. The people should not, and will not, subbeen driven into the guif, we may judge of their mit to a manipulation of the draft, which dispower of accurate estimate in the past, and we criminates fraudulently in favor of party. We may be pardoned for doubting them as to the fu- state the fact plainly ami advise all parties to

The Tribune thinks-nay, what is more, it fair and open action in the premises. feels that the rebellion is on its last legs. It As to results: more than a million and a half infers this, or rather feels this, from the recent of soldiers have already been employed to comsouthern grumbling, discontent, and real distress | pel the South to accept the terms offered. We One would suppose that the world had began have no faith that two, or three, or five hundred with the Presidency of Mr Lincoln, or that his thousand more, with those now in the service, tory had never been written. Let us call the at- can enforce submission to them. We may be tention of the Tribune to a letter from General able to occupy her territory, and even this is Washington in December, 1778, from which we doubtful, but while these terms are continued, extract sufficient to show that the fortunes of the our armies will be confronted by the same people United States were then at a lower ebb, and its who now oppose them, driven to desperation,

those of the Confederacy to day: and deplorable condition than they have been [Chicago Times. since the commencement of the war. Idleness. extravagance and dissipation have laid hold of

degrees into beggary and want." confidence and the easy assurance of victory, soon open the way for a reformation of Utah. He may be a good, but he certainly is not a wise Gold, and the passion for it will draw the more friend to his country who leads it to suppose that enterprising to this region, and the development the Southern Confederacy is either a weak power of its resources will necessarily follow. The or one so crumbling that it will fall by its own rich gold fields which have been lately discovered

weight - New York World

Five Hundred Thousand More.

The country will be astonished this morning at the announcement that Mr Lincoln has ordered a draft on the 10th of March next for a sufficient numb r of men to make half a million in all. counting the recently secured volunteers and re

This call will occasion great disappointment in such parts of the country as have quite or almost secured the r quota under the call for three hun ired thousand men. The mingled indecision and recipitancy of the administration in these conlicting orders will disgust every one. At first three hundred thousand men were called for without reference to the veterans. Then it was

provided that every re enlisting veteran should count on the quota of the district he was origi nally taken from After nearly every county in the North had put forth extra exertions to fill up their several complements, we now have an orwere making a last despairing effort to raise men der for two hundred thousand more men. So large a draft at any time would be a serious tax upon the resorces of the country, but it will be borne all the more unwillingly on account of the obvious bad faith of the government from the

> It is not probable that more than two hundred thousand men have vet been raised under the original call; and in the month which is yet to come fifty thousand will be the number, at the outside, of the new recruits. This will leave a quarter of a million of men to be secured by the new draft. If it is designed to secure that large omplement, from seven to eight hundred thousand men must be drawn, unless, indeed, it is the ptention of the Administration to throw out the exemption fee, and cut off the various pleas by which exemptions for disability have heretofore

Upon the city of New York this draft will come with peculiar severity. On account of the singular inefficiency of Supervisor Blunt, who has had the charge of recruiting in this neighborhood; we have not yet secured five thousand of the eighteen thousand required of us under the call of October 17 1863. Under the new call over thirty thousand men will be required from the city of New York, and consequently fivesixths of our quota will have to be drafted. If the Board of Supervisors are at all in earnest in having New Hork make a creditable record, they hould put some competent person in Blunt's His conduct is the more reprehensible, as instead of attending to his special business, he employs his clerks to write notices for the daily papers declaring that the quota is rapidly being filled, for the purpose of deceiving the commu-

It is very clear that recent advices from the South must have seriously alarmed the Adminis tration respecting the probabilities of the coming spring campaign. Notwith-tanding the accounts which reach us from the Confederacy of the ule classes, it is evident that so far as military power is concerned, the rebellion has never been stronger than it will be found to be when the spring campaign opens. The rebel Generals have a much shorter line to defend, while their armies are larger and better calculated to resist the advancing forces of the Union. It may be that all the half million men who are called for will be required. We think, indeed, they will be needed; but it is discreditable to the Administration that this was not foreseen months ago, be fore it stultified itself by calling for three handred thousand men, and giving out to the country that the districts which raised the men voluntarily would not be called on for further sacrifices, and then, after the money had been laid out and the various counties and townships heavily taxed to secure volunteers, that it should break faith with the several localities, and make an additional call, which was not expected and could not

have been provided for. It is given out from Washington as a justifica tion that trouble is anticipated with France; but this we do not believe The situation of affairs in Europe is too serious for Napoleon to add to his difficulties by a gratuitous controversy with

It is also hinted that the exemption clause will probably be stricken out of the enrollment act by Congress; but this doubtless is to stimulate volunteering .- New York World.

The New Order for a Draft.

A draft is ordered, but we do not expect there will be any draft, as only two, or three, or five hundred thousand men are demanded-the num ber is indefinite-undoubtedly the "swarms' from Massachusetts, the "three times three hundred thousand" promiscubusly located, and the 'flaming giants" abiding chiefly in this State, will "block the roads" in their eager haste to

"leap into the fight. Inasmuch as the "interests of God and humanity" can only be promoted by fighting, those en gaged in those interests, and who have solemnly Massachusetts, in the guise of "A bill to secure | pledged themselves to their advancement by steel and gunpowder, will redeem the pledge. It is not to be imagined that plucky, Puritanical, pious philanthropists will shrink from the performance of solemn duties and vows, because their fulfillment involves personal danger. Being blessed shall be subject to entry, under the provision of abundantly as a nation with this "salt of the earth," we look to it with confident faith, not only for preservation from the draft, but from

> If we are deceived in this generous construction of character, and there is to be a draft, there, are sundry pertinent inquiries concerning its objects, manner, and probable results. If we are deceived, it is, and will be, for the reason that the courageous Christian cohorts to whom we have alluded have proved, and will prove, false to the pledges made, with so much of seem-

They pledged them-elves to prosecute the war alone if its purposes were subjected to their reto fulfill, the Democratic party will engage to

The avowed object of this new call for two, or enormity is none the less because the deed is to three, or five hundred thousand men is to crush of bixuries and some of the articles which we are the rebellion. The rebellion against the Con- accustomed to call necessaries of lite, they have, The expassition of the unconstitutionality of the stitution and the Union is already subdued. The tion, emancipation, general spoliation, military effort which reminded me more of the constitu- domination. State disintegrat on, unconditional subjugation, and numberless other actions un known to the Constitution, devised by the present Administration. Five hundred thousand anditional men are required to enforce these

Under this call, public safety, not less than justice, demands that the action of Enrolling Boards should preclude all idea of unfairness. The drafts generally, hitherto, have not been fairly conducted. Democrats are justly suspimake due provi-ion for securing and assuring

morality and spirit certainly not higher than ingred to danger, and stimulated by p ssions which absorb all feelings and considerations in "Our affeirs are in a more distressed, ruinous the fierce and unrelenting desire for vengeance .-

Gold in Ctah. most Speculation, and an insatiable thirst for The Latter-lay Saints, with their very liberal rights, seem to have got the better of every con- and extended views of matrimonial relations, sideration and of almost every order of men. An have long had it pretty much their own way in assembly, a concert, a dinner, a supper, that will this richly endowed Territory. These pious cost three or four hundred poun s, will not only neighbors have been busily engaged in carving take off men from acting in the business, but out homes in the wilderness, sealing their spiriteven from thinking of it, while a great part of unl wives, stealing from travelers, and doing officers of our army, from absolute necessi about as they pleased. But Providence, through ty, are quitting the service; and the more virtue the instrumentality of money and Irishmen, has ous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure been building up a great empire of civilization on the Pacific coast, and railways-which somebody We have suffered too much already from over- terms greater civilizers than missionaries-will in the mountains which wall the Great Salt Lake Valley, will bring thousands to seek it, and intro-John F. Potter has presented his bowie- duce another element-an army of gold diggersknife to the Lawrence University. Some people which will soon root out polygamy. Brigham are-curious to know why he is not making use Young boasts that there is more gold in sight of of something of the sort against the enemies of Salt Lake City than is now used in the commerce basis for a plan of finance. The only plan con- the country. They who hatch quarrels should of the world. The "Gentiles" will go for it .-Detroit Free Press.

Wenderl Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Gar-

rison on the Administration. At an anniversary meeting in Boston on the night of the 29th of January, a spirited debate tion. He thus showed that it was even possible occurred between Wendell Phillips and Wm. to eatch the eggs and breed from them. Lloyd Garrison upon the conduct of the Admin

the whole war debt, and vet this man is called a salt of the deposition of organism floating in the financier. We have a right to demand that the ar. doors of the war power shall not be closed until

regard to justice. erator was started in 1833, but it is but violation | been made with sufficient scientific care. of a pledge in 1863, and therefore, concluded Mr. Phillips, I say veto the amnesty proclamation, and will to my dving day."

Mr. Garrison, in reply, referred to Mr. Phillips' recent remark in Music Hall, "that the President's character was a sun so bright that we could not see the few spots upon the surface.' and to night the gentleman had spent an hour in blackening Mr Lincoln all over, styling him a a hypocrite, and ready to sacrifice the honor of the North to a sham peace.

Has not the President gone as fast and as far as the people would sustain him? ["No, no."] Mr. Lincoln has traveled as fast toward the ne gro as popular sentiment would warrant him in

Butler and Grant have sustained the President's |Renewed cries of "No, no"] what said Mr. Garrison about Fremont? Events have occurred within a year, greatly to diminish my faith in Fremont. Not a word have we heard from him in reference to the proclamation of am nesty. What a glorious opportunity was there Then we have the arming of 100,000 prise. blacks, and still not one encouraging word from

tory was the nomination for the Presidency by Albany Ledger. Wm Lloyd Garrison, in Tremont Temple, of the man who is holding the sword of the Union at the throats of a million of slaves. The sentiment of the audience appeared about

equally divided on the subject.

Truth. learning the value of truth. It seems to be im- legislators. His arguments were clearly and elo possible to place any dependence on the tele- quently presented, and the whole scope of his graphic dispatches which come over the wires, feeling on the subject of the rebellion may be professing to give news. Witness the case of understood by the single declaration that he Eastern Tennessee. We heard a few days ago made, "that the work of true restoration must that Longstreet had been reinforced, and that begin in the hearts of the people, in driving out Knoxville was threatened. Some one in power batted and malice and mean cupidity, in restoring thought it wrong to let the people know the reverence for the Constitution and its sacred ob truth, and accordingly we had, in a few hours ligations, in a disposition to temper mercy with more, a dispatch from Nashville denving all justice, in a disposition to bury in oblivion the this, and assuring us that the excitement about follies and sins of the past." So long as we Knoxville was wholly unfounded; that they have men who can sincerely talk in that strain, were all quiet in winter quarters there, and we must not dispair of the Republic. nothing important going on. This dispatch must have been manufactured in Knoxville, as ordered by some government officials. No other explanation seems tenable. Now comes another story, after a few days, during which the alarm has subsided, and it appears, if this is true, that Knoxville may well be excitedis in fact in danger-and Eastern Tennessee is in a most critical condition. It is by no means impossible that Johnston, perceiving that Grant could not po-sibly advance upon him, has slipped up towards Knoxville, joined Longstreet, and is threatening us with great injury there. The most active and skillful management will be needed to STATE SENTINEL BUILDING. save us from serious disaster. When shall we have an Administration at Washington that will understand the propriety of telling the truth? This absurd concealment or falsification of news does tenfold the barm that would follow from the publication of the truth, however bud it is, It has been evident for some time just that the

nessee, preparatory to more active movements, perhaps on the opening of spring; but that ther should venture to take offensive at this early day was hardly anticipated. The struggle for the recovery of East Tennessee is one on which the gravest consequences depend, as concerns the rebel cause, and the longer they are deprived of the resources which the Confederate army has been accustomed to drain from the rich agriculturni districts wrested from them by the ioss of Chattanooga, the greater is the embarrassment they must suffer. No effort will be spared offer ing the least chance of restoring their fortunes. Moreover, the Federal occupation of Knoxville is a constant menace of the large salt and nitre beds on which the Confederates are dependent for supplies vital to their existence; and the important works at Atlanta for the manufactures of ordnance and munitions are in a position of peril which would become imminent whenever the ad-

rebels were mustering their forces in East Ten-

vance of the Union forces takes place. Notwithstanding the widely circulated stories of rebel weakness and differences among themselves, we have reason to believe that a sweeping conscription has augmented their armies to a very great strength, and that, although deprived nevertheless, ample provisions and plenty of mu insurgent States are now- combating confisca- nitions of war in the shape of caissons, muskets, powder and ball. It becomes us to know these tion of the conte-t on a grand scale. It would be folly to relax our efforts now, or allow ourselves to be deceived into postponing our own preparations until new reverses shall have taught us new wisdom - N Y Journal of Computerce.

Spontaneous Generation

The lectures of Professor Huxley on the Origin beings could be shown ever to be spontaneously

Two hundred years ugo it used to be thought All bought before the rise, which enables us to sell at that certain vegetable and animal forms gave the very lowest price, sect life. Thus a piece of meat or a decayed chasing elsewhere. vegetable, left in the sun, soon, (in common parlance,) breeds worms. These were supposed to resuls from spontaneous generation. An Italian naturalist, Redi, put a piece of fine ganza over the mest, and no insects were produced. He thus proved that the grabs came from insects who deposited their eggs in the ment

The microscopic animalctles were next do clared to be the result of sportaneous generation. Black pepper or hay, steeped in water, would produce these in the course of a lew days. But another Italian naturalist, Spallanzani, showed that it was quite possible to stop the process simply by boiling the water and closing the vessel in which it was contained. In fact, if the infusion were made with water that had been boiled, and no air was admitted that had not been subjected to a de gree of heat equal to 212 deg of Fahrenheit, no CLOAKS and SHAWLS animalcules would be found; but if the experimenter took the same infusion and exposed it to At a rejuction of at least one-fourth less than air that had not been thus heated, he would get animalcules. Hence it was naturally inferred that they were owing to eggs floating in the air, the vitality of which was destroyed by the heat Or if the mouth of the vessel was connected with a red hot tube, through which the air must pass, no animalcules were of tuned. Or if two flisks were taken, in all respects similar, except that the mouth of one was left open, and in the other a ball of cotton wool was placed, so that the air would be filtered through the wool, there would be no animalcules in the latter case, although

there would be in the former. A. M. Pasteur placed some gun cotton in the centre of a glass tube, and caused a current of air to pass through it. At the end of twenty four hours, he removed the dusted gun cotton and dissolved it in alcohol and ether. In a few at the bottom, which the microscope showed to be an enormous number of very fine grains of starch. Not content with this, he took some of the dusted cotton, which had been kept for eighteen months without showing signs of life. 5 Doors from Palmer House. and contrived to introduce such a ball of gun e att in into the infusion, without allowing either to come in contact with any air but that which had | Jan 11-def

been subjected to a red heat, and in twenty-four hours, had the pleasure of finding the indication of what had been considered spontaneous gener-

M. Pasteur demonstrated the same thing other ways. Thus, first of all, he took some de-The former emphatically condemned, while caying animal or vegetable substance, such as the latter as explicitly commended the policy of yeast, and filled a vessel with it, and boiled the liquid, and bent the neck of the vessel in a letter Mr. Phillips said: "Either the North must rise | S shape, leaving the end open. Still no signs of in the opinion of unanimously crushing the Pres generation appeared, however long it might be ident into submission, or we must have a differ left, the germ or eggs never gett ug beyond the ent leader for the next fi u vests If Mr. Chase neck. But when he cut the neck off close to the should give up his bank system, the nation would mouth of the vessel, the result was the appearbe eighteen millions a year richer in the im | ance of organisms in about forty-eight hours. mense interest which goes to these National Thus he proved that what had appeared to be Banks, which in thirty or forty years would pay sponthneous generation, was in fact only the re-

It was objected that such an immense number the whole hideout cancer is destroyed. Perhaps of these would make a perpetual fog. But M. with Chase for President, Butler in the War De Pasteur showed that the number of these germs partment, and Fremont at the head of our ar. | vary very greatly with situation. At a very great mies, we might close the war in two years; but, height, or in a very quiet cellar, we may often after all, public opinion is what is wanted. With | find not a trace of life, Temperature has much, the Tribune. Evening Post and Herald at com | no doubt, to do with it, and in the atmosphere mand, even Judge Tousey can be made to have around us vast multitudes of such germs are al ways floating. It would thus appear that any-The States should be kept out til the South an | thing like spontaneous generation is opposed to swers like a face in a glass to the North in her in. all the known facts of science. Experiments stitutions. We have bought the right to say so have been made with mercury or the galvanic with a hecatomb of lives. Why does the President | battery, which have been thought to differ from relinquish it? It might have done when the Lib- this, but it has only been because they have not

The New York theaters take \$30,000 a

STATE ITEMS.

-The Episcopalians of Fort Wayne will build a \$20,000 church edifice.

-Brick are selling at \$10 per thousand in Vincennes. All other building materials in pro-

-The New Albany Ledger says: "Too much mportance cannot be attached by our citizens to the project of connecting this city with the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad. We are glad that the subject is engaging the serious at tention of our leading business men, and we sincerely hope that they will at once set about organizing the action necessary to effect the speedy completion of the contemplated enter-

-There is a vast amount of real estate chang ing hands in this city and county at the present Mr. Phillips said: It is not fair to criticise him | time. There is a kind of feverish excitement when he is forbidden by the government to speak abroad, and every man lucky enough to obtain ssession of a surplus of paper money is seeking Mr. Garrison-No! he has always had a right to invest the same in something real. The consequence is that property is higher in this place Stephen Foster said the strangest event of his and vicinity than for several years past .- [ New

-Says the Washington correspondent of the

New York Journal of Commerce: The great feature of the debate in the House last evening was a speech on Confiscation from Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana. He came here with a high reputation and his first speech has given The people have ample opportunity now for him a very high position among our national

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LAND AT AUCTION. PUBLIC SALE OF LAN ).

NDER and by vir. as of the Power of Attorney exe. Old Post Office Building, Meridian St. cuted to me by Parson D most, of Mercer County. jan5-dlm 1864, sell at Public Auction, in the premises,

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